TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Booth's Theatre-Carmen. Breadway Op 'n House-Hus, Angel's Daughter Fifth Avenue Theatre-Firster of Fensance, Grand Opera House-The Lady Clancarty, Maverly's Theatre—Tee Tourists. New York Skating Bink-Madison sv., 19th and 19th sts.

New York Aquarium-Parisian Circus. Matines Park Theatre-Fairlaz. Standard Theatre-Our Candidate. Standard Tenesies districted - Broadway and 19th pt.
Selmangenedi Sketch Club - Radison equare.
Theories Comique - Mullian Guards Christman.
Temp Pander's Tenter-Variety. Malines.
Union Square Theories—The Fairs Friend. Wallneh's Theatre-My Awful Dad.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

#### What is the Use?

What is the use of getting into the National Democratic Convention, if the candidates nominated by that Convention are doomed to certain defeat? What difference does it make whether the KELLY delegation or the Tilden delegation, or both or neither, be admitted, so long as two delegations are sent? For if two sets of delegates go to the Convention from this State, it is pretty sure that the Republicans will carry the State by a decisive majority.

We believe Judge Church could carry this State if Mr. TILDEN would heartily support him. We believe Mr. TILDEN could carry the State if there were no coldness toward him on the part of Judge Chunch and his friends.

The reason we blame Mr. TILDEN for this condition of things is because we think there is no good and sufficient cause for its existence. It has seemed to us a fatal mistake in Mr. Tilden's tactics that he has tried to control everything in detail. Having had the chance at the Presidency, he should have been content with that and have left all other political and official honors to be shared by the several sections of the Democratic party as they themselves could best distribute them.

We are certain that Judge CHURCH would have buried the tomahawk and have burned the calumet on the most honorable basis... the only basis for gentlemen and statesmen -the basis of true friendship for the future, without huckstering, without terms, and without conditions. Woe worth the day was it when Mr. TILDEN hesitated and failed to embrace this one, golden, grand opportunity of his life.

Now all is discord. It is said that John leader; but he was powerful enough to defeat Gov. Robinson.

If anybody can tell us where in the present deplorable condition of things a ray of sunshine is to be discovered lighting up the immediate future of the Democratic party in the State of New York we will feel obliged for the information.

We know the KELLY men have an answer all ready: Kill off TILDEN. The TILDEN men respond: Kill off KELLY. But neither of these gentlemen is quite ready to be

If Mr. TILDEN were as adroit as he is reputed to be, and as cunning as he is in some respects able, he would have seen to it that these dissensions in the party should never have reached their present height and di-

But Mr. KELLY and Mr. TILDEN are both too old to be made over. Such as they are we have them for leaders—almost certainly leaders to defeat.

# Be Slow to Believe.

Be slow to believe that the movement in tayor of Gen. GRANT is to be abandoned without a prolonged and flerce struggle.

The men who want GRANT President again put a great deal of money into his election, because they look upon it merely as an investment, which they will soon get back, with a hundredfold increase.

The plans to renominate Gen. Grant are too well laid to be readily relinquished. Many of his supporters are men of positive character, more accustomed to overcoming opposition than to being overcome them-

As to the rumor that Gen GRANT will soon peremptorily decline being a candidate, it strikes us as absurd on its face. In the way of declining Gen. Grant knows very well that he would be no match for Horario SEYMOUR. GRANT is a man of slow growth, and he is not well up in the art of declining. A man who until he was over forty was never known to decline a glass of whiskey is not going all at once to take to declining any good thing that is offered to him

# One Kelly Man's Aspirations.

Now and then a weak-minded American turns up who is discontented with the plain republican institutions of his country and feels an unwholesome hankering for the tinsels and gewgaws of monarchy. It is undoubtedly an American of this stripe who sends us the following anonymous letter under a Brooklyn postmark:

"Sta: You are against GRANT and praise Mr. WARRING-TOR, who did not believe in third-term Presidents nor yet

Now it is for this very reason that I never was an adorer of the Father of his Country. I would like to live to see a King or Emperor raling in this country. But I would like this kind of government to begin with a foreigner-a Bonapaure or an English Prince at Washington would exactly sait me. America under British rule again is what I have always longed to see. If I was a Republican and wanted Presidents to continue. I certainly should favor with all my might and main the nomination and then the election of U. S. Grayr. But I am not a Bepublican but a Democrat-a KELLY Democrat-and I am in sympathe with every move Mr. KELLY makes in politics. He sed Tixnes in 1876, and he has done so over since. I think successfully. He, surely, is a man to look up to. "Mr. WARRINGTON WAS & very good person-too good. I only wish he had never tathered this country. now have been living happily under the

reign of Queen Victoria. We compliment this Brooklyn letter from putting his name, man fashion, to his been devised. silly letter. If he keeps his sentiments to himself, sticks to the shop week days, and

once suspecting what a fool they have among them.

But why should he lug in the name of Mr. KELLY? By what association of ideas did his vision of a king or emperor en- eral, however, it may be said that no one throned in Washington remind him to re- can inspect the country surrounding certain new his profession of allegiance to the Boss | manufactories, such as those of chemical of Tammany Hall?

this Brooklyn man, and still fewer, hardly

try, would breed them as sunshine breeds

No Third Term! Crush imperialism in the

Will Brady's Deficiency be Voted ! The exposures of jobbery in the so-called star service contracts of the Post Office Department are already more than sufficient to require the removal of BRADY, who made them. But instead of being abashed by this testimony, he defiantly justifies the most barefaced corruption witnessed in the Post Office Department since the organized system of straw bidding was uncovered in all its rascality.

CHORPENNING CRESWELL WAS VIRTUALLY driven from GBANT's Cabinet in consequence of his connection with the Straw-bid Ring. But BRADY is not disconcerted in the least by the proof of glaring complicity in these recent frauds. He is sustained to the fullest extent by the Fraudulent President, and Erring Brother KEY is powerless to act, even if he had the inclination to call his nominal deputy to account. With the small Democratic majority in the House, and a portion of it uncertain, it depends very much on the course of the Republican side whether he would escape punishment or not if the committee now investigating his case should

report such a measure as the facts justify. Gen. HAWLEY of Connecticut has exhibited spirit in conducting his part of the inquiry on behalf of the Republican minority, and has shown up BRADY's flagrant defiance of law in exceeding the appropriations and in making contracts without the least authority, involving millions of outlay if they are recognized and carried out. What the extent of his following may be remains to be tested. The Republicans as a rule have upheld their incriminated officials and sought to whitewash their venality.

If this case be properly presented to the House and to the country, BRADY cannot hope to escape from the predicament in which he now stands of having deliberately and repeatedly favored Ring contractors and colluded with notorious jobbers to plunder the star service. If there should be any hesitation about pressing the case to its logical conclusion, then the inquiry should never have been started at all, and they will suffer most who from any cause may be found delinquent in duty.

But will the deficiency thus created, and which was purposely concealed from Congress in the regular report of the Postmaster-General, be voted by the House after these astounding revelations? An affirmative vote would be claimed by the Ring and by BRA-Dy's peculiar friends as an approval of his course. He relies upon it, on account of the interests enlisted on both sides, for any expenditure of money, whether right or wrong. All the representatives of districts in KELLY is a shortsighted and incapable | which new service was started by Brady. with the very object of capturing influence in Congress, will be unwilling to strike it down, by refusing to grant the appropriation for carrying it on. He was shrewd enough to estimate the value of this point when the campaign of jobbery on a large scale was planned. The small and the big contracts went together and had to stand or fall on the same basis. By a judicious distribution of the new routes, covering but one-fourth of the deficiency, he secured support for the increased Ring service, covering three-fourths. It will be contended that the conduct of BRADY in this business, no matter by what motive it may have been prompted, will not justify Congress in refusing to pay

for postal facilities that are needed. This specious argument, which is truly applicable to many small routes, will be held as a recognition of BRADY's authority, and thus to include the jobs in which he figures so discreditably. But it will be very easy for the House, if there be a sound majority for the right, to cut up this whole thing by the roots, and then to pass a bill immediately with a direct appropriation for the honest and necessary service, and to exclude the corrupt contracts altogether. evasion of it will be regarded with suspicion.

# · The Nuisance of Noxious Gases.

The complaints which come to us from Elizabeth, New Jersey, respecting the poisoning of the atmosphere by chemical works in that city, are repeated from other places in various parts of the country. Redress of some kind is loudly called for by the victims of these nuisances, and efforts have been made to find a remedy in legislation. The difficulty has been to define what vapors are markedly deleterious to animal life, or to vegetation, and what, on the other hand, are so nearly innocuous as to render their toleration ativisable in the interests of commerce. In view of the growing agitation of this subject, it may be well to point out some of the conclusions supported by the weight of scientific opinion.

We must bear in mind that certain gases like sulphuretted hydrogen, which are offensive to the smell and of which the public, on that account, complain most loudly, are not really injurious to animal or vegetable life. As regards mischief to vegetation arising from the fumes of chemical manufactories, the prime agents are admitted to be muriatic, nitrous, and sulphurous acids. The last is found in all black smoke emitted from a chimney; and it constitutes the chief destructive agency in the vicinity of copper works, coke ovens, glass works, salt works, and many other industries. When there is any moisture in the atmosphere it absorbs an equal part of its own bulk, and in the form of sulphuri; acid gradually destroys all vegetation upon which it falls. Even when not actually mischievous, the fumes of sulphurous acid intensify the damage done by other gases found in contiguity to it, and exercise a depressing influence beyond that which can be traced to their direct effects. As for muriatic acid, this is given off in large quantities as the result of the alkali manufacture in its various stages; of potteries in which a glaze is given by sait cake to the surface of the ware, and of cement works. In some of these cases the discharge of fumes may be prevented by processes already known, but in potteries the temperature at which the gas is genwriter on the prudence which kept him erated is so high that no remedy has yet

Of the injurious effects of these gases upon vegetable life there can be no question, alis decorously regular in his church attend- though they are subject to modification, acance on Sundays, he may go to his grave in | cording to the situation of the works and old age without his Brooklyn neighbors the direction of the prevailing winds. It is obvious, too, that short chimneys will be most destructive in their immediate neighborhood, while tall chimneys will expand the noxious circuit of the vapor. In genmanures, of alkali, arsenic, glass, lead, cop-There are comparatively few Americans per, cement, and sait, without realizing the as yet who consciously share the hankering | serious character and extent of the damage for monarchical pomp and glitter felt by done. It is certain that the gases thus generated are fatal to trees and shrubs, that any in fact, who would avow it. But such they poison and deteriorate pastures, deunworthy Americans exist; there are more stroy grain, and denude the fields of grass. of them now than there were when GRANT in It seems to be established that live stock an evil day first strode over the threshold | may suffer from being pastured on grass

serted without contradiction that under these circumstances sheep have died, and cattle have developed a peculiar disease of the joints.

As regards danger to human life, on the other hand, it must be owned that the evidence is conflicting. In England a great deal of testimony has of late been taken. with a view to determine the action of Parliament in the premises. Abundant proof was forthcoming as to the discontent and positive nausea produced by cement and manure works, by alkali and copper works generally, and by most of the factories above enumerated. Strange to say, however, the testimony on behalf of the good health of the operatives themselves was quite strong. It appeared, too, that even in the neighborhoods where new comers often suffered, nature itself gradually established a kind of tolerance, under whose influence they became acclimatized. The tests, moreover, of infant mortality said to have disclosed no appreciable data. Nevertheless, the broad conclusion from all the facts was that under such conditions, certain constitutions suffered, and the general tone of physical | events. life was distinctly lowered. Enough was demonstrated to make the rigorous subjection of all chemical manufactories to the oversight and control of public inspectors seem desirable and urgent. There certainly seems to be no reason why life in the neighborhood of such works should be rendered intolerable either by acid gases or by foul stenches; why nature should be robbed of her beauty or the population of all that makes existence agreeable, by the failure of manufacturers to employ precautions known to science. In many cases, as we have said, the discharge of noxious gases can be wholly prevented or materially curtailed by the adoption of expedients to which no objection could be taken, except on the score of cost. Such measures of relief might, not unreasonably, be exacted from legislation, and those places which are suffering from the diffusion of offensive gases may do well before invoking assistance from the law to ascertain whether or not their particular nuisance belongs to the preventable class. It may not be the business of a Legislature to seriously trammel the development of industry, but there are mischiefs connected with certain processes of manufacture which, if not absolutely cured, might be divested of most of their virulence by care and by contrivance.

#### No Power of Banishment.

It appears by the court reports that a young man was tried in this city last week on a charge of having stolen or embezzled money belonging to his employer. He pleaded Guilty.

On the motion of his counsel, sentence was suspended upon condition that the prisoner should leave the country.

We should like to be informed what right the Justice had to exact any such condition. Our courts cannot banish prisoners. Banishment is not a mode of punishment provided by law. The proceeding was wholly without authority.

After passing a bill for the purchase of a new site for the United States National Observatory, at an expenditure of \$75,000, the Senate considered, and ultimately sent back to the Judiciary Committee, a bill to punish the scoundrelly white thieves who steal four-footed and other property from the Indians. Mr. CARPEN-TER was for it, as calculated to "cut off the sup ply of Indian war;" but his argument did no convince three trans-Mississippi Senators, Messes, Teller, Indalls, and Vest, who pronounced the bill uncalled for and "namby-

pamby. In the House, bills were introduced to reor. ganize the Supreme Court, create a Superior Court, and abolish the Court of Claims, to repeal the duties on medicines, to incorporate THUBLOW WEED, Cardinal McCloskey, and twenty-eight others as the Cosmo-American Colonization and General Improvement Bureau of the United States, and to do other things. By a vote of 175 to 62 the House This test can be made squarely, and any gratified Mr. Kellev of Pennsylvania by declaring with all the sciemnity of a resolution that for the Executive Department to negotiate a nmercial treaty fixing rates of duties would be an unconstitutional invasion of its own highest prerogative.

> A respected correspondent inquires why we oppose Grant's nomination for a Third Term, and yet predict that, if he is nominated. he will be defeated, and the Republican party

We answer this question very willingly. We have no doubt that GRANT will be beaten if he is nominated; but we desire still more to save our country from the calamity of setting aside that acred unwritten law which limits the tenure of the Presidency to two terms for any one man.

The year 1880 will be memorable in naval and commercial annals for the promulgation of a new code of sea signals and road rules. Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Chili, and our own country have agreed to these rules, which include, besides signalling with colored lights. a set of blasts from the steam whistle or for horn, whose numbers and length of duration talk plainly. For example, a steamer sighting any vessel gives one short blast to denote that she is keeping to starboard, two if she is keeping to port, and three if she is going astern Other blasts have fixed meanings. The new rules should help to diminish the number of disastrous collisions which have been steadily increasing with the increase of shipping.

In our eyes SHERMAN has always been the re-

But the greatest reactionary element in the HAYES Administration is Fraud.

It appears that the Norwich preachers who believe in prohibitory legislation as the only cure for intemperance do not relish being called muddle-headed fanatics by their professional brother, the Rev. Mr. Bacon, and have begun to talk back.

While the Baptist preachers are trying to make up their minds what to do with Baptist girls who dance, the girls will probably go on dancing, after the manner of light-hearted and light-footed youth, without puzzling their young brains too much over what seems to them he incomprehensible prejudice of their pastors against that amusement. It might be u while for the preachers, before they resume the discussion, to consuit the girls and hear what they have to say.

Early on Sunday evening a very rare and seautiful phenomenon was visible in the sky. The nearly full moon was seen surrounded by splendid halo, which, instead of the snowy whiteness that usually characterizes these noon rings, presented all the tints of the rainbow, softened in tone, but perfectly distinct. The delicate prismatic hues extended completely around the circle like a garland of colored light. The sky within the circle, as is always the case, looked darker than that without, from the effect of contrast, and this gave th appearance of a vast dome, with the round moon set like a golden boss at the apex, and the twin stars in Gemini glittering close at hand, High, fleecy clouds occasionally fleated across the base of this seeming dome, and as they crossed the rainbow-tinted circle they were overspread with pearl-colored light, making a aplendid contrast with the dark vauit above them. Very exceptional atmospheric condiof the White House; and the Third Term, if | thus infected, that cows fall off in milk, and | which is caused by reflection from clouds of | abbreviated edition of it is paper covers for 25 centstions are requisite to give to a lunar halo,

such a calamity should overtake the coun- sheep in condition. Indeed, it has been as minute ice crystals in the upper air, the pris- THE CHANGE IN THE APPOINTMENT TWENTY-TWO LOCOMOTIVES SEIZED. matic colors that were so beautifully shown on this occasion.

> Of all the great cities of the world, New York has the shabblest market buildings, when by rights she should have the finest and most ommodious. Not yet as rich as London, not as proficient in kitchen wisdom as Paris. New York, striking an average of the dinner tables of all classes, lives better than either of them. Year in, year out, the teeming wealth of the earth and the abundance of the seas are poured into her lap. New Yorkers are so familiar with the low, dingy, grease-soaked, rat-infested, tumble-down sheds known as Fulton and Washington Markets that they cannot see them with the eyes of the visiting foreigners who behold these astonishing rookeries for the first time, But even New Yorkers are coming to recognize the fact that Fulton and Washington Markets onsidered from any point of view, do no credit to the richest city of America and the coming metropolis of the world.

Probably it must be set down as merely a curious coincidence that the appearance in Maine politics of the bayonet and GATLING gun and the disappearance from Augusta of the Hon. James G. Blaine with a Boston railroad ticket in his hat-band were simultaneous

#### The Hon, Montgomery Bintr on the Prest-

dentint Question. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Light, inthinking men will not view the subject in its true light; but no old stager who knows what Southern politicians are, and how abject the Northern aspirants who look to them for the Presidency are, can fail to see that the exclusion of Tiblen from office, followed, as it has been, by a concerted howl against his renomination by the whole pack, was the work of the disunionists. They brought about secession itself, the worst and most wicked fraud ever perpetrated, by setting at naught the known will of the Southern people solely to promote their personal power. Hayes having agreed to give them the solid South again, and put one of their men in his Cubinet, they thought themselves again masters of the situation, and Thurman and Bayard thought so too, and did what was required of them in turning out the Presidentet, and did it willingly, for, as I stated in the Union at the time, they had a personal interest against him, such as in any ordinary transaction would have revolted their sense of honor against the part required of them in deposing him. But an insane ambition closed their cars to these earnest and public remonstrances against the sacrifice of the plain letter of the Constitution, the degrest rights of the neople, and of their own personal henor. den had been unsatisfactory to the Southern leaders from the start; but when his anti-Southern claims letter appeared, and they saw that he would not favor their schemes of using the Government to get even (that was the current expression) with the Northern jobbers no had enriched themselves by the use of it. they did not hesitate to trade with Hayes.

Long before the Electoral bill was thought of I announced, on the 14th of December, 1876, in the Union, that Tilden was then sold out. The hostile feeling against him among these men was not concealed, and when I was informed. up on undisputable authority, that Lamar held that Ferry had the right to count the vote, I could not fail to see what was coming.

I fear you may think I am too persistent in pressing this issue upon the public mind; but I know, from long experience in public affairs. that Col. Benton was right when he said that Ding dong" was the greatest figure in rhetoric. The wonderful result brought about by THE SUN'S persistent outery against the fraud aptiv illustrates Benton's maxim.

You effectually demolished Hayes. No one who ever occupied the White House, not Tyler or Johnson, ever approached the degree of contempt in which he is held by the people. But it remains for you to bring into equal contempt the Democratic leaders here who bargained with him, and who, by putting one of themselves in his Cabinet, openly proclaimed their pargain with him. The Charleston Versa and burier said immediately afterward, in substance, that the South would control the party hereafter, and as the South would have nothing to do with Tilden, his career was closed; and you will remember that the proprietors of that paper stand in close relations with the Southern leaders, notwithstanding the fact that they got part of the slush distributed by the carpet-bag Government of South Carolina! Notwithstanding, dol I say? I should rather have said because they got part of the slush, for "slush," of nigger, is now the lockey word of the anti-

Tilden chivalry and their Northern allies, Having no earthly motive to sway my judgment from the truth, having so much experience in public affairs, and having bee thie, by simply acting for the public good, judge correctly in all great public quesions for twenty-five years. I have come to great confidence that I do not mistake the elings of the people. And while I am as ensible as any can be of Tilden's shortcominus. no thoughtful man can fail to see that he repre sents the transcendent idea of self-government. and, as Lord Chatham said of Wilkes on a like occasion, if he were the worst man in the realm he ought to be sustained for the sake of the principles he represents. Moreover, no mistaken idea of the delicacy of his relations to mistaken hier of the delicacy of his relations to the subject should have provented him, as the chosen retresentative of the people, from ne-ratening their betracers.

The people are not decuyed by the personal outery against Thiles. They know that his nothing to do with the public question involved in his renomination. It is but an attempt by the enemies of pendar rights to evade the issue out the public question. MONTGOMERT BLAIR. WASHINGTON, Jan 24. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Beware ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The friends of Samuel J. Tilden are watching with deep interest the proceedings of Kelly, Field & Co in New York, State, and they give the Democracy of the country fair warming opeaking only for themselves that if the Nanonal Conention staurbturs Mr Tilden at the behost of John Kell-Co., they will find some solid Democrats who can and will kick as effectually as John Kelly, ever did, and who will not expect may money from the Republicans of

If Mr. Tiblen is a candidate and is fairly beaten, who ever is monitorated will require the hearts support of Til-don-Stiends in this city. Next to Mr. Tilden we consider Horstin Seymon as able a manuas the Democrater have to present to the present into Mr. Seymon's health was so trail last fall as to prevent him taking an active partin iavor f the remain Democracy of New York, it is hardly probable that he could stand the campaign of 1880 even with the Kelly plaster to strengthen his back. Newark, Jan 24. J. P. H.

Ex-Assemblyman Loughran's Libel Suit. KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 26,-Ex-Assemblyman Dr. Robert Loughran is one of the Republican leaders in this city. Since 1875 he has represented his district in the Roard of Supervisors, and is the Chairman of the manion in rar sirest, the leading street for private resistences up town. It has been becaute an action for their against Charles J. Activity that the production of the New Police Town a realize Democrating new rounds. Under country. The first production of the towns of the production of the towns of th

One of the books that every man of every pursuit should likeays have at hand is the Angelon Alession of Super-nature and Flores, or Figs. Salurbus, Figureral, and Philips for the year 1988, by A. H. S. offord, Labrarian of Conross (American News Company). It is a great and ompact body of facts and figures for knowland thought Looking over the pages after the simanor proper, we find tables of population, of the value of property, the public indebt educas, and the taxation of the States, the manufactures, the screnge and value of farms, the values of farm railways, the telegraphs, newspapers, churches, schools, and colleges, the public land system, the internal revenue and customs receipts, imports and exports, immigration, gold and silver production, and prices of stocks. There are statistics of foreign countries, lists of Cou greesmen. Judges, and other functionaries: facts re specting the various departments of the disversiment and

OF ELECTORS

Mr. Potter's Bill Pronounced Unconstitu tional-A Novel and Interesting View. To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: It seems me that if the Republican Legislature of this State persist in passing the bill amending the law for the elecn of electors for President, &c., introduced by Mr. Pot-r of Saratoga, that we will run directly against the penalty provided in section two of the Fourteenth Amend nent to the Constitution of the United States, and will thereby he deprived of all representation in the House of Representatives. My views are very clearly presented in the enclosed extract from the Rose for Union, which I send you for publication if you see fit. Yours with respect, Fauses Village, Jan. 24. Ww. V. Brive.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK. As the locislative report has already advised the read-, a Mr. Potter of strateca has introduced in the Assem-iva bill take from the people the right to vote for residential electors, which they have enjoyed since were vine now living casts hallot, and so shoulds ithy iment in Maine. lace, the question has been raised whether ther the Legislature of a S are, after having

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or, one of the late amendments of the
normalizes what the original instru-ient of the pende to vote or Presid it attaches a penalty to denial or
right. extrement of the residence where it is not eat any election for a first or the election for the resident and vice President of the election for the election for the election of the election initialitants described now, certainly have

observe electors, and by Congressional dis-tor only a single elector in each single plant latify the basis of the State's representation in not the reduced in the propertion described, right would be defined or abrudged to all the utantial described, of course the proportion uch as to wipe out the entire Congressional lan. sentation.

As the right of the State to thirty-three of its die Presidential electors rests upon its basis of therewell the freshedulis electors rests upon its hasas of representation, of course the loss of the latter would carry the loss of the forture, and New York would have only the two electors who stand for its two sensorts. The Re-additions who are it corners in the Grant scheme have no comprehension of the muddle in which they are trying to involve themselves.

#### How Elections Are Carried in Philadelphia Licction Officers Lucape Being Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—On Jan. 16 Sidner B. omas election judge: John Royd and Mark Faldon, pectors, and Thomas Stewart, window book man, savicted in the Quarter Sessions in this city before take Pierce on a bill of indicament drawn by District Afterney John R. Read, charging them with a conspiracy to make a false and fraudulent return of the votes cast in Tenth Election Precinct of the Thirty-first Ward at he election held in February, 1879.

Three condidates were running for the office of Select concil-Francis Martin, regular Republican; James Chitaker, Independent Republican, and James Harper, Democrat. The true and legal vote of the district was 142, divided among the three candidates. The tally list kept by the election officers showed that 190 votes had been cast for selectmen: the return sheets on file in the Prothonotary's office attest that 100 votes were cast, while the registered list of electors, as kept by the clerks of the election officers, shows that 182 votes were east. The 41 fraudulent votes were added after the polls had closed, the conspirators taking the official registry of voters turnished them by the City Commissioners and ing to their "registry of electors" all the registered voters of the precinct whose last names began who had not voted. After these that all been added they passed on to those whose names began with B who had not been checked off as voting.

As all whose names becan with the letter C had voted egularly, the election officers passed on to those whose ames began with D, not checked as voting, and so on down until G was reached, and the 41 fraudulent voters

On last Thursday week these four election officerstree Republicans and the other a merchantable Peme crat-were convicted on the bill of indictment on which they were tried. They were all in court as 5 ectock in the afternoon when the jury passed out to deliberate on their case. Three of the jury men ware for acquittal, but its the charge of the Judge precladed such a wenter being remiered, they all, about 0 o'clock in the evagreed upon a vertica of guilty, scaled their verdict and ent to their homes. The next merning when their verdict was handed in to

he Courtit was found that all of the convicted men had hipped, leaving their bail-piece, Mr. Francis Martin—the lected member of Councils—to pay over to the State the sum of \$8,000, or produce the escaped convicts within Judge Pierce, before whom the parties were tried, is

exceedingly angry, he does not be state to say the binger they remain away the greater will be their punishment. The object of their remaining secluded is to obtain a internatorial pardon before they step up to receive sen-sence. Whether this will be granted cannot well be dermined, but they have influential friends at work to btain a pardon for these exceedingly useful citizens.

# Lake Champlain's Salmon Herring.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : An article is going the rounds of the newspapers in relation to a new variety of fish in Lake Champiain. I presume it allides to a fish that has been caught in Westport Bay r some ten years past, which is called here the salmon herring. It is a very delicious fish, from ten to fourtee iches long, and weighing from eight ounces to a pound. ately bony. It is caught through the ice, and frequently comes up to the surface, so that it can be scoped out with the hand. It hites very gently at a bit of ancit or h meat or red flannel, but about half an inch of the tail of a smelt is the bait generally used. I cannot learn that this fish has been caught elsewhere in the lake unit within the last two or three years, and then only in small quantilies. It is a very half-some fish, with his simil states, sheding from a black base to brilliant white sales until follows. Semptimes as many as the or six, and sales until follows. Semptimes as many as the or six, and sales until follows. Semptimes as many as the or six, and assume that the large terms of the follows. I have the sales and to have the sales and the final semptimes are many to see that a facility large than the case of the first large three than the sales where the large time and in the sales manner. It is a very beautiful and selected little fish measuring from the to ten inches in clearly very selecter, and with brilliant scales. I have seen sincle wealting a quarter of a pectual, but generally they will out wealth more thanked on the fieldless with the shared select sale in the New Yers markets. I be excellent sorted of a pleasant day, with thorse and catter and an agreement sole of the seach and what the shared selected in the New Yers markets. I be excellent solet of the seach and what the shared selected in the New Yers markets. I be excellent solet of the seach and what the shared selected in the New Yers markets. I be excellent solet of the seach and the seach and the seach sale and the seach of the seach sale and the seach and the seach sale and the tail of a smelt is the bait generally used. I cannot leave

# Is Our Globe Hollow !

To the Lights of The Sun-Sir: In or shout the year 1826. Sir Richard, Phillips propounded the theory that what is called gravitation is the (raut of the annual and diarnal motions of the carth. He ways. "Ira progressive motion acted alone on a mass, it would norm a train of the rarer parts and disperse them. If a rotative motion acted alone, it would direct the parts into difficulty and disperse men. Their combination after the graner. If the dispersing to ease it he annual is transcented by 12, and the during the emission could be the result. Not having seem a since are in according indices global dea, I give this for t saferanous of your readers.

# Mr. John Kelly in 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOLE It seems there is much blindness on the part of Democrats contemplating the attitude of Mr. Kells: John Kelly is indebted to the Democratic parts for about at his importance, but, the many importer poorly behinded but excitation leader, he has become so inflated by success that he imagines the party indebted to him or its very existence—the purers underlied to the child for his life. He has become a thorough authoration prin-ciple, demanding augmentations submission off the lart of the proper to the political and official booker, and can intersal on individual breading of augment. On exterior recent occasions into agent, self-respecting Demacrats have removable Kenty's gridienty noninga-being and against arranged assumption of detacting and horse and against a first fermion satisfies the cannot horse and a sales and the form of the same of the same horse and a sales and the same satisfies the cannot party in his own pig-needed way, he is ready to tion Grant and John Kelly are a well-marched pair.

The some Kelly a plans are thoroughly understood the better for the people.

W. J. C.

# Always Keep your Receipts.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There s a screw loose in the city Tax Department. The tax on

Property of the Reading Railroad Compan Levied upon to Satisfy a Government Claim.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26. - The United tates Government, through the Collector of Internal Revenue, to-day seized upon the prop erty of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for claims amounting in all to nearly \$500,000. The seizure was made in accordance with instructions from Washington. The particulars are as follows:

The company in December, 1878, and from time to time since, issued certificates to pay its employees and officers. Each was for the sum of \$10, and payable with interest at a fixed period, ranging from four to six months. They were paid to employees only, and none have been paid since December last. They contained a provision by which before maturity they could be paid to the railroad for debts due or for other purposes. Under the internal revenue laws, providing "that every personfirm, masociation other than national bank as, sociations and every corporation, State bank, or State banking associations shall pay a tax of 10 per cent, on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them," the Government male a demand for \$168,000—the tax upon \$1,650,000 of scrip issued—which the railroad company refused to pay, contending that such section was not contemplated in the provisions of the act referred to, To-day United States Collector of Internal Ravenua Ashworth made a levy upon twenty-two locomotives standing in the round house and repair shors of the company, at Port Richmond, the total value of the engines being a little over \$185,000. Chester Ashworth maintains that the company cannot obtain relief from the execution says by actual payment of the amount claimed, as there. for other purposes. Under the internal pany cannot obtain relief from the execution save by actual payment of the amount claimed, as there is a law which provides that no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained by any court." Under this law, as it is construed by the collector, the commany has no other alternative than to pay the meney, and, if they think they have a case for further proceedings, to sue the Government for the recovery of the amount paid. Nearly \$5,000,000 in serip has been issued by the company, so that the Government's claim will ultimately amount to \$500,000.

#### M. DE LESSEPS'S ISTHMUS CANAL. The Ancient Mariner of the Wabash in Pavor of Enforcing the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- The House Committee on Interoceanic Canals began its labors this evening by holding a conference with the Secretary of the Navy at the Navy Department The Committee realizing the importance of the great inquiry which it has undertaken, and impressed with the ponderous nature of the diplomatic secrets of which it may, in the course of its investigations, become possessed. has decided to keep all its proceedings secret. The members of the Committee are individually edged to secrecy. The Committee, in considering the attitude which the Government should bear toward a commercial work of the importance of an interoceanic canal, will be guided by one bright particular star throughout—the Monroe doctrine. It has been reported lately that the Ancient Mariner of the Walash is in favor of violent measures to prevent the interference of any foreign power to control the construction of a ship canal. He is indignant that a Frenchman, and a Catholic, too, should have the temerity actually to start a great commercial enterprise of the magnitude of an interoceanic canal on this continent without first consulting this Government. It was rumored last week that Mr. Thompson, proposed to send his men-of-war, one on the Atlantic the other on the Pacific side of the Listinus, to building M, de Lessens, but the rumor could not be confirmed. The conference of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals with Mr. Thompson rather lends color to the old rumor. ering the attitude which the Government should

# JOHN KELLY'S BLUNDER.

# Machine-Seymonr and Jewett.

From the New York Graphic, Jun. 26. ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Democratic State Committee meets here to-merrow to issue the call for the State Convention, and Mr. Kelly, in announcing his programme beforehand, makes it clear sailing and settles the question at once—that the regular delegation from this State to the National Democratic Nominating Convention will certainly be in favor of Mr. Thiden, or any person whom he favors. Should he, as some of his special triends assert that he proposes to do, decline to be a candidate, but press some other man for the piace, Mr. Kelly has taken the very step that will make that role an easy one for Mr. Thiden to carry out. The clear of a man with the little political tact of Mr. Kelly showing his whole hand before he

Mr. Kelly showing his whole hand before he plays it to such a skillul wire puller as Mr. Tiden, is one of the curious features of the Democratic situation. This he has done, and Mr. Tiden now can tell just what card to play, and when and how to use his trum.

Not all the anti-Tiden men who were in Albany at the lime of the Kelly conference last week participated in it. There were others here irreducing Day if C. There were others here irreducing Day if C. There were others bany at the time of the Kelly conference last week participated in it. There were others here, including Dewitt C. West, who spent much of their time in laboring with ex-Gov. Seymour to induce him to be a candidate. The ex-Governor, although looking remarkably well, persisted in his refusal to allow his name to be used for the reason, among others, that he could not stand the excitement of the canonass or of the office, were he elected. It seems very dought whether the anti-Tilden men can get Mr. Seymour to consent to be a candidate. Some of the delegates left for New York for the nurses of visiting Hugh J. Jewelt, to ascertain how the land less that way, as well as the extent of the reported boom for him. Mr. Kelly has cost his whole die on the supposition that Mr. Tilden will press his own nomination, and placed the sage of Gramercy Park in the position where he can take a delegation to the National Convention from this State without a contest, and thus strengthened his lands in naming the nomines. It will be a strange thing it, after these developments, very assurant for the Democratic homination for the Presidency do not make haste to send their friends to Gramerry Park, and endeaver to make alliances with him for his support in the National Convention. There was a time when the candidates for the Presidential nomination on the Democratic side desired the assistance of Mr. Kelly at the Convention, but the late conference has ended that. Dixox.

From the New York Ladger The Rev. Mr. Jack, paster of the First Presby The Rev. Dr. Forestin of West P int tells us that he has had a somewhat similar experience.

# Fashionable Intelligence.

New York, Jan. 24.—Chief to set the fashion

# Register Sigel's Liability.

Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, gave his deciden in the suit by Henry Van Shaick against God. Frang Sigel. In 1874, while the plied to the plaintiff for a loan of \$4,000 on premises in 1 will atreet. The issuel requisition was made at the Register's office for a certificate of search, which was arned showing that the frontiers in question were ar of the indicates, and relying appendix the loan was cold and the invite personnel. It was afterwards be no from the desired to the more trace.

Joint Latremore gives in Linear for positiff for any loss which was the direct and on module essait at hegil-gone or error of the defendant—that is, the impairment of the value or planniff's scurrity by means of defendant's neglect.

Washington, Jan. 26,-The Senate, in execu-The residual conformed the following normations.

To be Envise Extraordinary and Municipes Plenipotentiars—James Ensert Lower of Messac Livetia, to Great Britain, John W. Foster of Indiana to Resear, Localis Fathward of Wissonian, to Spain Pally II. Morgan of Louisland, to Moxica.

To be United States Consuls—Lowis Richmond of Rhode Island, at Beliast, James W. Sier of Aranisas, at Mayague. Aguer Budge of Massachusetts, to be Collector of Cus-toms to the D. treated Massachusetts, Mass. Strutter N. Scripersoft et New York, to be Assistant Appraiser for the Port of New York.

#### The New Telegraph Companies. The French Cable and American Union Tele

graph Companies opened their offices at 135 and 137 Recordway for business yesterday morning. The American Umen kept fity speralors buy senting messages through New Eugland, to conditing points, as well as to Washington, but housements and partially specting the various departments of the these rement and all the states, and a comprehensive and detailed holy of election statistics. These are but a tow of the tentimes of information in this almanas—the best almanas in the United States. It is a bound volume, but there is an abbreviated edition of it is apper covers for 25 cents.

#### SUNBEAMS

Seventy-four streets were added to Lon-

Boots and shoes for dolls are turned out one London house at the rate of 1,000 pairs a week.

-A toast drunk with Highland honors inlives throwing the wine glasses over the left shee by use for any other purpose

the idea being that the glasses should never be degrated -The Cologne Gazette, in a recent article,

deemed "inspired," observes that "nobody can be or good terms with the German empire who cultivates a political intimacy with Russia." The Provincial Council of Venice will hortly sanction the engineer Buffo's scheme for a bridge, three miles long, from Venice to the mainland, to serve for a tramway, as well as for pedestrians and vehicles. -At Stockholm the Countess Fersen

Gyldenstolpe, whose granifather, Count Fersen, dis-guised as a coachman, dreve Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette to Varennes, was lately burned to death. She is said to have been the last of the Fersens -The number of suicides at Vicona and its suburbs, last year, attained the considerable figure of 207, or which 46 were of women. In most cases reverse of fortune, misery, or want of work was the disposing

cause, and the majority of the unfortunates belonged to -Owing to the disease of the vine, the area of the vineyards in France has decreased by about four nundred thousand acres since the year 1874; though a great portion of the soil in which the vine formerly flour ished is unfit for any other culture. The area of vine-yards in the country is at present about five million acres

-A letter from Tokio furnishes some interesting details concerning the number of foreigners resident in Japan. In 1870 there were 2,476 Europeans and Americans in the whole empire. Of these 1,667 were English, 479 Americana, 300 Germans, 105 Hollanders, 95 Portuguese, and the remainder was divided among other nationalities, principally French and Italian

-From the calculations of M. Paul Leroy

Bequilies in the Economists François, it appears that the public debt of France excreds 25,000,000,000 of france on nich 1,265,000,000 are paid annually as interest. Divided among 37,000,000 of Frenchmen, this debt, the mocolossal in history, gives an average of 700%, as principal for each inhabitant, and 346 interest per annum. -A servant girl at Jersey, England, has been fined toe for playing a foolish trick with a train. She stood between the rails while the train was approaching at a rapid rate, and calmly watched it dranear. The driver whistled, shut off steam, and reversed the engine, and thus succeeded in stopping the locome

tive within two yards of the girl, who merely laughed a his tace and ran away -A young lady employed in a telephone exchange in Cincinnati reported indecent language, and the house whence this language came refused to give up the name of one of their subscribers who had emplayed it Consequently the company disconnected the telephone, and the same afternoon notice was served upon than that suit would be instituted for damages for the unex-

pired contract. -The Pall Mall Gazette says that "women, if really anxious, as they profess to be, to make the world better than it is, might, with advantage, give up what they term their back jacket peckets, it being slmost impossible for a thief to resist making a grab at a pure carried in a nocket so fashioned that it can be empused without difficulty or danger, unless a detective happen

-Abd-el-Kader, whose death was about a month since generally announced, is not only still hving, but also, despite his 75 years of age and his forty-fre children, is exceedingly healthy and carries himself a stootly as a young man. He lives at Damascus, devet his time to acriculture and charity. He is one of the handsomest old men to be seen, enjoys life, and asks from Providence nothing botter than to be able to read tew more obituaries of himself.

-Four months ago Herr Phillipp placed in the bands of the Chemical Agricultural Commission of Zurich a bottle containing a sample of his preserved milk. It had been eight days in an ordinary living room often at 75°, without percentible effect on quality, tasts, or appearance; it creamed like two other milk, and butter might have been made from it. The same results were obtained at various other times, and the most care ul tests of the President and analyst of the Commis failed to detect in the milk any doubtful ingredient, such as some experimenters have used for milk preservation.

-At Njatka, Russia, an actress, by name Kme, Barbara Parmenovna Kossiakovskaja, owed a butcher eighty-four roubles for ment, which she was temporarily unable to pay. One evening the butcher went to the theatre where she was playing a leading rôle in the Russian drama, "The Actress of Venice." He was so overcome by her acting that, in the midst of on of her impassioned speeches, he exclaimed in a stentorian voice: "Barbara Parmenovns, I consider myself paid for all the meat I have sold you!" The audience burst inte uproarious laughter. The actress sued her creditor for

-News comes of the death of a celebrated chef. M. Cageneuve, who has just died in Paris, at the re-markable are of ninety six. As far back as 1815 he was chef de cusine to Gen. Blucher, to whom he was recon-mended by the then Duke d'Ancouleme, afterward Charles X. After the treaty of peace, Cazeneuve f lowed his master to Berlin, whence he returned to Prance in 1825, on the occasion of the Kinc's coronation. He entered the service of M. de Talleyrand, and soon afterward reached the acme of his ambition in being at tached to the Royal kitchens of the Tuileries. After the death of Charles X., Cazeneuve served his successor with equal mal, and retired at the Revolution of 1848.

-The present flourishing condition of journalistic literature in Hungary makes it a matter of interest to note that the first native Hungarian newspaper, the Mogner Hiemondo Mungaréan Courses, was started on Jan 1, 1780, exactly a hundred years are by Matthe Rath, at Pozsony (Pressburg). Fifty years ago the non-ber of Magyar periodicals was ten, and during the revolution of 1848-40 it was over eighty, but after the sup pression of the revolution it fell to nine. From 1967, the date of the restoration of the Constitution, to the year 1878 the number of Magyar periodicals rose from eighty o 284, of which latter nearly half were published at Budapest, and the remainder at 71 other places.

-There are now in France 1,700 women enzared in literary purmits, and 2.150 who make a living by cultivating the fine arts. Two-thirds of the former were born in the provinces, chiefly in the south, while a similar proportion of the artists were born in Paris. Of the 1,700 female writers, 1,000 have written novels or short stories for young people; 200 are poets, 130 write on education and actionce; the remainder are compilers translators and the like. Of the artists, 107 are sculp tors, 602 eli painters, the majority being painters of por traits, flowers, and still nature; 193 are ministorists, 754 painters on porcelain, and 494 draw and engrave on wood, paint in water colors, ernament fans and the like. —A distinguished painter of Vienna re-

cently exhibited at the Kunstlerhaux an historical paint-ing, the chief attraction of which was the magnifect head of an old man. A few days later the painter received a call from a mysterious visitor who, after con plimenting him on the masterly execution of his picture, asked him in confidence for the name and address of the person who had sat as model for the old man. The esinter good esturedly satisfied the visitor's wish. A few hours later two detectives proceeded to arrest the handsome old man, Venceslas Gunesel by name, who heides being the model immortalized by the Visings painter, was likewise a notorious jail brenker, and one of the most dangerous carroters of Vienna.

-In a recent divorce suit in Detroit the ing passages from the husband's diary were read; 23d March, 1878-Belle drunk: I had to go to Mrs. 6 's to take care of the children. 24th—Bella drunk 200-Bella drunk and asleep; had to get in through the win-dow, 27th—Bella drunk and rowdy, no dinner, no supper: lay with her clothes on upon the hed. 28th-Bel of drunk at 1 P. M. Nodinner, and more drunk to that day. April 3-Belle drunk at Hoffman's grocery. 4th-fells out from 3 to 7, and got botne drunk. 7th-Belle drunk no dinner or supper." and so on up to May 22 when the entry occurs: "A man in the house who lost his valided on the table, and ran out of the back door when he saw me; found the whiskey bottle. May 24-Moved myself and children." It certainly seemed about it

-The French budget, voted before the olidays has just been published in four volumes. The clergy seem to be the only sufferers. Bishops who re ceived \$3,000 a year have been cutdown to \$2,000 and archbishops get \$3,000 instead of \$4,000 exception of Paris and Algiers, who have \$10,000 and \$6,000. How their Graces of Canterbury and York, with their \$75,000 and \$50,000, must compassionate these poor prelates. The President has \$120,000, and as much is voted for household, &c. The next best salary is that of the next ernor of Alberta, \$25,000. This, too, is in marked contrast to the sphendor of the British satraps alleganess. The ten ministers of the republic get \$12,000 had the sels have aplended efficial abodes, maintained for toos and various allowances which bring their salaries is value up to at least \$17.500. The expenses of the counts. salaries included, are \$300,000; of the Chamber #) 30, 000. Here England can show a great saving The Pre not of the Seine yets \$10,000, and the Presectof Peace \$8,000. These functionaries, however, get free located and various allowances. The Ambassador to Russia 218 \$50,000 Lendon, \$40,000 Verrus, \$34,000 Rent \$75-100) Canstantinople, \$20,000 Mairri, \$24,000 and 5, \$17,000 It is to be observed, that the reported has fluid-tained Serind Empire rates of pay to applicable fluid whereas the republic of 1845-18 reduced the tent very low. The subordinate members of legation have examined from \$1,000 to \$1,800. The ambassators satures are almost the same as those given by England. The New York Consul has \$12,000. The three Marshals receive alout \$6,000 a year; the Grant Chancellor of the Legiso of Homer, \$8,500; the Governor of Patis, \$5, 180, general of division, \$5,000, columns of mianter, \$1,000, of eavising, \$1,700 (\$200 more than a New York patrolinant Heurenants and sub-licutemants, \$475 to \$550 President of the Court of Cassation has \$6,000 a real,